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The Governor of a State being fined in a justice's court \$50 for assault is not an inspiring spectacle elsewhere than in

If corn is 20 cents a bushel higher and beef from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than a few years ago have these articles appreciated or has gold depreciated?

If there is one thing that is more embarrassing to the Democrats of the last Congress than another just now it is a reference to the income tax law, or the mangled remains of it.

The new Mayor of Chicago has caused a sensation. His inaugural message was only twelve lines long, and on the first day of his installment in office he dismissed an even thousand of tax eaters,

A Boston federal office holder has discovered that Mr. Cleveland is the man for the Democratic nomination in 1896. Here in Indiana a Democratic federal officer cannot be found with that amount

Silver is now the principal part of our currency in coin in daily use, but it never was until within ten years. In fact, the larger part of the paper money is silver certificates or coin notes issued in payment for silver bullion.

Atlanta, Ga., in preparing an exposition which will cost \$2,000,000 is proclaiming the energy which has come to a portion of the South along all industrial lines. The whole North will help to make the enterprise a success.

Dr. Depew has achieved a wide reputation as an after-dinner orator, but his real forte is skinning demagogues. The artistic manner in which he decorticated Governor Altgeld was calculated to delight everybody except the subject of the operation.

The latest report is that the managers of the silver party are trying to secure the late Representative Bland for a candidate for President, Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, only allowing the use of his name until the consent of Mr. Bland can be secured.

The last report of the precious metals in the treasury shows \$369,009,182 in standard silver dollars, \$16,577,510.78 in in silver bars, and \$131,486,496.08 in gold in the possession of the government. And yet there are those who insist that silver is demonetized in this country.

Just before Great Britain adopted its present free-trade policy the per capita wealth of her people was \$1,040 to \$465 in France. France has stood by protection for the most part, and has had several reverses since 1840, but the per capita wealth has increased to \$1,290, while that of England is \$1,240. These are the figures of the Royal Statistical Society of England.

One thing which will tend to promote peace is the fact that a rifle with which troops in this country are being armed is capable of forcing a bullet through over twenty-four inches of oak and a human body behind it at a distance of 1,500 yards, and that these rifles can be discharged by an expert five times as rapidly as the muzzle loaders used during the war.

The decision of Judge Taft, of the United States Court in Cincinnati, affirming the constitutionality of the Ohio law providing for the special taxation of express, telephone and telegraph companies is a very important one. The Adams Express Company returned \$33,-000 taxable property, but the Ohio board of appraisers increased the assessment to \$700,000 under the new law of that

The advance on the price of meat is eliciting comment all over the country. An advance of 25 to 33 per cent. in the serious matter. If it is due to natural causes, as the weight of evidence seems to indicate, there is nothing for people to do but accept the situation until such time as an increase in the supply of beef animals, may bring prices down again. But if it is due in whole or in part to a corner or combination of packers they should be proceeded against in the courts. Such a combination to put up the price of a prime necessary of life would be monstrous, and could be broken up under the common law, even without a statutory remedy.

Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the Senate finance committee, is announced as stating that \$100,000,000 was expected from the income tax, while another financier equally as reliable-Senator Peffer-estimated the amount at \$15,000,-000. Here is a wide difference between the estimates of two men who pose as statesmen. As a matter of fact, however, the Populist statesman is nearer the official estimate before the Supreme Court passed upon the law than is the of the Republican legislative committee Democratic statesman who was at the head of the finance committee of the asserted by those who led in the move-

THE DAILY JOURNAL | Senate, the former putting his estimate 50 per cent, below that of the treasury experts and Mr. Voorhees 233 per cent. above. But accuracy was never a point with Indiana's senior Senator.

A LAW OF MONEY.

To reach an intelligent solution of the money question it must be remembered that the economic world is as much subject to fixed laws as is the moral or the natural world. The law that two and two make four, that water will find its level, that light travels in straight lines or that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection is not more certain and unerring in operation than some of the laws of the economic world. One of these, known as Gresham's law, has a distinct application and an important bearing on some phases of the currency question.

Gresham's law is named from the person who first observed and called attention to its operation. The law itself relates to the tendency of the inferior of two forms or classes of currency in circulation together to circulate more freely than the superior. In common phrase it may be shortly stated in the form that bad money drives out good, and cheap money the more valuable. The discoverer of the law was Sir Thomas Gresham, an English financier of the sixteenth century, and master of the mint. It had long been observed in England that new coins as they came from the mint, silver as well as gold, they being then at par, would soon disappear from the channels of circulation, and that it was only those which were considerably worn by use that were generally handled by the people in everyday business. The authorities could not understand why new, full weight coins should disappear while the lighter and much worn ones continued in active circulation. Upon investigation it was found that only the new and full-weight coins could be exported without loss to the owner, because when received in other countries it was only bullion and went by weight and not by count. If worn coins were exported, although they bore the stamp of the government as to name and fineness, the exporter would lose in the transaction whatever the coins had lost in weight by abrasion or use. It was also discovered that manufacturers in selecting gold and silver coins for melting up always took new ones because, while they cost no more than the worn ones, they had more metal in them. The master of the mint who made these observations followed them up until he deduced the principle which, taking his name, has since been known as Gresham's

Under the operation of this law and of free coinage at the present ratio by the United States alone it would be impossible to keep in circulation gold and silver dollars of unequal value, both possessing the legal-tender quality. People will always pay their debts with the money that costs them the least if it has the debt-paying power. Under the conditions described gold would disappear from circulation as fast as it might be coined, and the country would presently be on a single silver basis. What that implies let the situation in Mexico testify. If it is desirable that gold be entirely eliminated from our currency system and the country placed on a single silver basis it can be accomplished with absolute certainty by the free coinage of silver at the present ratio and without any international

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COURTS.

The average Englishman and editor are so thoroughly convinced of the superiority of all things English that it is a surprise to find one drawing a comparison between English and American institutions favorable to the latter. The London Globe does this in its comments on the decision of the Supreme Court subsidiary silver coin and \$124,673,186.74 on the income tax law. "Every man in this country," says the Globe, "will regret that there is no supreme court of the American variety here. Never in all the long history of the English bench have they soared to the heights of liberty reached by the American judges yesterday. It is quite impossible to establish such a tribunal here." The reence between the two governments. Under our written Constitution the powers of government are more exactly distributed and the power of the courts to pass on the constitutionality of laws is much more clearly defined than is the case in England. Parliament comes very near being a law unto itself, and while there is a limit beyond which it cannot go, the limit is very indefinite and the courts are not authorized to draw the line. The only way to get rid of an unconstitutional act in England is for the people to turn out the House of Commons that passed it and elect one that will repeal it. That is an effective way, but we have that remedy and the judicial remedy besides. The present case shows that the latter can be brought to bear very speedily, for the unconstitutional features of the income tax law have been eliminated by the Supreme Court within little more than a month after the adjournment of the Congress that passed it.

> The British constitution presents the singular anomaly of one branch of the lawmaking power being also clothed with judicial powers. The House of Lords is the highest court of judicature and has the final determination of appeals from all courts in the realm. Under this system it is difficult to see how an act of Parliament could be reached by the courts, as any judicial decision could be overruled by the lords. No English court would dare to lay down the law to Parliament as our Supreme Court does to Congress, and the beauty of our system is that Congress fully recognizes the right of the court to lay down the law.

UNPLEASANT REPORTS.

If the report to the effect that Governor Matthews allowed the superintendents of the northern hospital, the eastern hospital and the Institution for the Blind to select Republican trustees who would not remove them is true be has not only been guilty of a greater offense against the constitutional prerogative of the executive to make appointments than any Legislature has ever conceived, but of a piece of peanut politics for which there is no excuse. So far as the superintendents of the two hospitals are concerned, the reports commended them, and it was generally

ment to take the appointment of trustees from the Governor that these two superintendents, or any others who were efficient and were not guilty of what Mr. Cleveland has called "offensive partisanship," would be retained. The Journal does not believe that the Governor has been guilty of the performance which his fool friends have proclaimed. If he has he has reversed the order of things by making the superintendents the dictators of the trustees, who will be but the tools of the officials who should be appointed by them. The Journal knows nothing of these trustees, but if any of them have accepted office with the understanding that they shall not remove a superintendent they are unfit for the position. A trustee should be a man of character and positive abilities, and a man who would accept a position under such conditions as the Governor's friends have stated to the newspapers can be neither. So far as the Institution for the Blind is concerned, it is a current report that a subordinate in that institution who is a relative of an official very close to the Governor insists upon running the institution, and who, it is asserted, was instrumental in securing the retirement of a trustee who insisted that supplies should be bought at the lowest market price. If it shall turn out that two men calling themselves Republicans have been selected for the blind institution who have agreed to retain a superintendent who will retain a subordinate who practically runs the institution and practices favoritism in the purchase of supplies the public will learn all about it. That public will hold Governor Matthews responsible for that which amounts to the practical overriding of a law which was designed by the Legislature to break up a partisanship which has controlled some of the State's institutions for the advantage of favorites and the disadvantage of the

A MISCHIEVOUS IMPRESSION.

There is no ground for the statement

of the Boston Globe that the West is arrayed against the East. There is no antagonism in the interests of the two. The Eastern States are the best market in all the world for the farm products of the West, and the West is the best market for the manufactured products of the East. Further, when the great West is prosperous the East has a good business, and it cannot have without such favorable conditions in the West. So far as money is concerned, insurance companies, may lend money in the West on mortgages, but the amount is small compared with the amount which the people of the West lend their neighbors through the banks, loan associations and on private account. For instance, the national bank statement shows that Indiana banks are lending \$33,000,000 of the deposits of the people of Indiana having small amounts of money, and that Indiana business men are borrowing that money through the banks. The building and loan associations of Indiana, representing thousands of shareholders, have as much more loaned to their neighbors, who have invested it in homes and other forms of real property. As for life insurance, it is fair to assume, from the large number of policies held in Indiana, issued by companies in the East, that they represent ten and perhaps twenty times as much money as those companies have loaned upon Indiana mort-

Neither is it true that the homes and farms of the West are more heavily mortgaged than those of the East, since, as a matter of fact, the special report of the census on that subject shows that more homes and real estate are under mortgage in the East than in the older States of the West, or in such pros-

perous States as Iowa and Minnesota. Therefore, whatever financial or other legislation affecting the general business interests of the country is for the benefit of one section must be beneficial to the greatest portion of it. A wheat crop selling for no profit may make cheap bread in the East, but if the farmers of the West cannot sell their wheat at a profit they cannot buy the boots, shoes, cotton and woolen goods of the East. What is cheap bread if the Eastern workman cannot get the wages with which to purchase? What avails cheap clothing if there is no profit in a wheat crop?

It is time to get rid of this false and harmful heresy that one section of the country can prosper only at the expense of another portion.

The fact that hundreds of people have written letters to Mr. Gage, of Chicago, to ascertain if he was present at Professor "Coin's" school shows how grossly deceived thousands have been by the Chicago Inter Ocean's publication. To never asked him is indefensible because it is no better than forgery to give currency to a statement as coming from a man who never made it.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

This Is a Poker Joke. Mrs. Wickwire-I see that a dispatch from Detroit says that the straits are open. Mr. Wickwire (absently)-At both ends

or in the middle? A Guess at It. Teacher-Tommy, will you explain the meaning of the sentence, "Seek and ye shall

Tommy-It don't mean the looking for trouble, does it? Henry's Hard Luck. Watts-I have often wondered why Henry Clay, with all his great attainments, was never able to reach the presidency. Potts-I guess it was because there was

no Populist party in his day. "What!" "I said because there was no Populist party in his day. Didn't you know that it is a well-attested fact that Henry blew out the gas in his hotel bedroom once, and

was nearly suffocated?" Sublime Self-Sacrifice.

"You look pale," said the sharp-nosed "I feel pale," sighed the fluffy girl. "But I am happy, anyway. You know that stingy little Chollie Tapetie? Well, he did open his heart enough to take me to the food show, and, of course, I sampled the samples. What are samples for? And after I had eaten this and drunk that and the other till I just couldn't stand any more, we started home. Then he thought he saw his chance. So he asked me to have some

"And did you accept?" asked the sharpnosed girl. "Accept? I ate three plates. With cake,

And lemonade. They had to call the dector swine, to run down a steep place into the

for me, and papa scolded, oh, awfully, but I made that little wretch spend his money,

The proposed conversion of Capitol avenue into a boulevard is in harmony with municipal progress and a general system of street improvement, but the merit of the plan will be crippled if not destroyed if the street is narrowed. Some of our streets have already been cut down to an extent that detracts in no small degree from their beauty. The city has long been noted for its wide streets, and now that they are beginning to be well paved this distinctive feature should not be abandoned. This is particularly true of a boulevard, which should always be of especial width. There is ample room for parking the sides of Capitel avenue from Ohio to First street without reducing its width, which is not as great now as that of boulevards in some other cities. It is to be hoped the Board of Works will not listen to that proposition.

The selection of such streets as East and Walnut, which intersect, for improvement the same year, will involve so heavy a tax upon people paying on both that, instead of being a tax, it becomes a mortgage equal to one-fifth or one-sixth the value of the prop-

Of course Mr. Frenzel takes his natural gas for domestic purposes by meter measurement in order to save 33 per cent. on his

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The trade journals say that it needs 10,

000,000 colored photographs of Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales to supply the annual demand. The highest price paid at the sale of the Levison collection of postage stamps in New York city last week was \$282, for a one-

shilling scarlet Newfoundland stamp. The total of the sale, lasting three nights, was It is stated that Ruskin believes in very regular habits. He said to a friend a short time ago that in the past two years the time of his going to bed and getting up in the morning had not varied over fifteen

There is a fashionable Turkish bath in New York that offers a new luxury to its patrons. It has several readers who are at the disposal of the bathers, and you can be read to sleep after your rubbing down if you care to be.

Mrs. Kate Gannett Welks says that "men are quite as nagging as women, and would be more so if they had to wear women's clothes. When men are said to be disagreeable to their wives, it is often because the latter are too weak, and do not assert their rights at first.

Modjeska is spending a few weeks in Rome, pending the decision of the Russian authorities as to whether or not she will be allowed to appear in Warsaw, where she has been prohibited from playing by the governor-general, on the ground that she is

Major Calhoun, managing editor of the Standard, the new Boston daily, is the author of "Marching through Georgia." an officer in Sherman's army, and lost a leg in battle. He was captured by the rebels, and suffered for some time the hor-rors of prison life in the South. Few persons are aware, doubtless, that

John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, commenced his ministry in Savannah, and was for several years rector of Christ Epis copal Church, which stands in the center of that city, just as it did then, with the ex-terior unaltered, although the interior has been remodeled and modernized. Muzzles are used on refractory women in

the provincial penitentiary at Cologne. The other day a muzzled girl was found dead. It was alleged that the death was due to suffocation, and the director and physician were charged with manslaughter. It could not, however, be proved that the death was due to suffocation from the muzzle, so the pair were acquitted. Bishop Potter's daughters were all edu-

cated with a view to doing at least one thing well. One girl became an expert pianist, another is an artist, and a third has trained herself to the manifold duties of secretary. She not only answers her busy father's letters, but receives callers, answers all questions, which pour in by the hundred to a man in his position, arranges appointments and fulfills all the duties of an expert office woman, relieving her father from much care.

Thar ain't no use in settin' down
An' simply wishin', wishin'.
While thar's a path that leads from town
To rivers full o' fishin.
Though Fortune keeps you waitin' late,
Yet, whar the river's swishin',
If you kin only find some balt.
You'll strike it fine by fish'n'.

-Atlanta Constitution SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Many people can do worse than read spring poetry. They might write it .- Phila-The income tax is now patched up to natch the Wilson what-is-it.-Philadelphia Probably people hate their near neighbors because they can see the looks of each Cora-Where could St. Patrick have done more good than in Ireland? Merritt-In

the garden of Eden.-Judge. Carl Browne is becoming so tired of citement that he will actually shy at an egg plant.-Washington Post. Strawberries are gradually becoming less ornamental. In a few weeks they will be used as food,-Philadelphia Record. An Iowa man says he has been to heaven

and found the streets paved with gold. What do the silver men think of that?-Chicago Post. We trust that that Methodist minister will take the President's word for it and not insist on smelling his breath.—Kansas City Journal. Oscar Wilde has at least shown the world

that there are conditions under which suicide may not be a sin-New York Commercial Advertiser. An Indian maiden has gone into the toilet preparation business. The secret of remov-ing superfluous hair has probably descended

to her.-Chicago Post.

The Count De Castellane has entirely ceased to rival in pictorial prominence the gertleman who was cured by patent medicine.-Washington Star. Wool-I don't see how a dealer can afford to iron all the silk hats he sells. Van Pelt-Has to do it; they'd last too long if he didn't-Harlem Life.

One of the departments at Washington is said to have a terrible scandal on its hands. One of the chiefs must have forgotten himself and-worked.-Philadelphia

In Favor of Sound Money. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I wish that we would have more daily

papers like the Journal advocating the preservation of the gold dollar and showing the importance of the stability of our measure of values. The silver mine interest and the flat money advocates who are for free coinage at 16 to 1 seem to show great activity in publishing and circulating free silver doctrines. We want more sound litsilver doctrines. We want more sound literature, which will promote the cause of stability and honesty, to go into the hands of our voters preparing for the coming election and to counteract erroneous mischief-making information. I hope that the Republican party may nominate a presidential candidate next year who is pledged to unhold the present money standard and to uphold the present money standard and maintain that our money shall be as good and as full in purchasing power as that of any other country, and that the Repub-lican platform will set forth in strong, unmistakable words that— We will protect American labor and there-We will protect American labor and thereby promote prosperity.

We will uphold the parity of the present dollar and thereby promote stability and encouragement to honest enterprises.

We are the only true bimetallists, for if the European nations—Great Britain, Germany, Austria, the Scandinavian and Latin countries—adopt bimetallism we will the them and secont the same ratio of

join them and accept the same ratio of the two metals adopted by the European We will advocate and promote international bimetallism, as set forth above, but we will decidedly oppose the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by our nation single-handed, and thereby prevent monometallism of silver.

HONEST HONEY.

Evansville, Ind., April 10.

"Art for Art's Sake."

Oscar Wilde has had free course and been dorified, and he has used it, as did other

sea. But his fate is of small weight or worth by the side of the sad fact that he stands for a class and does not hold his creed alone. No such man does. The he stands for a class and does not hold his creed alone. No such man does. The foul deed for which he falls is his alone, but it came in due course from the creed he held, and this is shared by men and women, aghast at his deeds, who, with him, hold in "art for art's sake." His guilt is not theirs. His creed is. His scheme and plan of life, which sought the sweet ease of self and set aside right and wrong as things for which there is no place in "art," is held by many. They are in art schools. They write. They paint. They thrill to all that is fair and forget that all things fair are foul and lead to the pit of death if they be not built on right. There is no field from which right and wrong can be shut out on which right and wrong can be shut out on the plea that "art" has a world of its own, in which the "law of beauty" bears rule alone, and when this claim is made and pushed to its far sure fruit the end is some

WORDS THAT BURN.

such fall as Wilde's.

Denunciation of Democratic Income-Tax and Free-Silver Schemes.

Editorial in Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.) Thirty years ago to-day Lee surrendered to Grant. A rebellion without excuse grounded its arms to a nation without malignity. The result stood for the elevation of manhood to citizenship and for the abolition of manhood as property. It signified the triumph of liberty and the downfall of slavery. It represented the defeat of the South and the victory of the North.

Obligations were incurred as well as succeuses gained. One obligation was the pensioning of the saviors of the Union and of freedom. The money for that was a debt on all. The fund was a perpetual reminder of the holiness of the cause that won and of the heinousness of the cause that lost. Whether in the politics of war or in the war of politics, whether in the strife of armies or of parties, the winners begin to lose and the losers begin to win from the moment that the power of the first and the overthrow of the second seem complete. Reform in New York city, for instance, is weaker and Tammany is stronger to-day than when the polls closed last No. vember. Ever since the surrender at Appomattox the hold of the North on the South has lessened and the power of the South over the North has grown from nothing to much.

The concentrated effort of the South to fasten an income tax on the government has its motive in Southern resentment against national pensions for Northern soldiers, who put down Southern rebels. soldiers, who put down Southern rebels. The South is where these soldiers won their pensions. The North is where the property is which an income tax would reach. The scheme to tax the section which furnished the beneficiaries of patriotism was agreeable to the section against which those beneficiaries contended. The North took it out in pensions. The South would retaliate on property. The South would retaliate on property. The South had few or no federal pensioners. The North had nearly all; but the South had little or no property subject to income tax, while the North had much. The chance to get even or more than even was atto get even or more than even was at-tractive. It was improved by making the exemption rate just high enough to let the South effectually out. Alone the sectional reprisal and political retaliation marking the Southern initia-tive of the income tax on the North could not have passed it. There were not votes enough. The South had to be reinforced by the West. The ghost of slavery had to strike hands with the spectre of so-cialism. The unpunished survivors and unabated eulogists of the lost cause had to clasp palms with the representatives populism. The section that owed populism. The section that owed the North hate joined with the section that Malevolence and mendicancy met together. Resentment and

repudiation kissed one another. On the thirtieth anniversary of Lee's surrender is published the news that the Supreme Court published the news that the Supreme Court of the United States has evenly divided on the question of the constitutionality of an income tax—that phase of the decision being a victory of Confederate and socialistic ideas over Northern ideas at the sole expense of Northern property. Appomattox is revenged and reversed in part—and it is only thirty years since Appomattox.

The Eagle has been well nigh alone in this estimate of the motive of this income tax to which it has uniformly held. The papers that do not advance it reserve it from policy, not from conviction. When they combat it they fail to deceive even themselves. The income tax was the star themselves. The income tax was the star achievement for the punishment of Northern valor through Northern thrift by the South, and of Northern adhesion to honest money by the scalers and repudiationists of the West. It was of a piece with the policy that degraded and handicapped Northern Democrats in Congress and made the roster of the departments sound like the rolls of the armies of Lee, of Johnson and of Kirby Smith. The Northern Democrats could elect Southern speakers and Southern cierks and tail the committees in Congress. They could consent to tees in Congress. They could consent to the crippling of Northern industries and wote for the confirmation of Southern and Western nominees. They could complete a quorum and eat the leek—and have the income tax forced on their people. Now that the tax has been saved by the vote

of the Louisiana man who succeeded Samuel Blatchford, the Northern Democrats will be further permitted to support some Southern brigadier or some Northwestern doughface for President on a platform of 50 cents on the dollar—and the devil is The Eagle sees in the confiscation theory of an unequal and discriminating tax and in the repudiation theory of free silver a sectionalism more intense and more bitter and not less dividing than that which the rebellion illustrated. To punish property and to outlaw honesty from money is to make the fact of government a tyranny and a fraud, and the form of government a minor matter. To unite those who idle and those who would loot or chea over those who would work, save and pay is to put the bottom on top and to nullify morality and civilization in the name of law. The magnanimity of the North in magnifying clemency, patriotism, aid trust and nationhood receives a sorry re turn from once conquered Southern rebels and often accommodated Western credit-ors. We take it that the Northern Democrats are through, and will accept their chances under the federal government of their traditional adversaries, until their traditional allies learn that the laws of justice and of morals will not change either to suit the acts of Congress or the

A Laugh in Church She sat on a sliding cushion, The dear wee woman of four; Her feet in their shiny suppers Hung dangling over the floor. She meant to be good; she had promised And so, with her big brown eyes. She stared at the meeting-house windows, And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher. But she thought of the honey bees Droning away in the blossoms That whitened the cherry trees. She thought of the broken basket, Where curied in a dusky heap. Three sleek, round pupples, with fringy ears Lay snuggled and fast asleep.

Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle, Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,
Such aueer little hearts to beat,
Such swift, round tongues to kiss you,
Such sprawling cushiony feet.
She could feel in her clasping fingers
The touch of the satiny skin,
And a cold wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter Ran over the parted lips, So quick that she could not catch it With her rosy finger tips.

The people whispered: "Bless the child,"
As each one waked from a nap,
But the dear wee woman hid her face
For shame, in her mother's lap. -Philadelphia American.

Shifting the Blame,

Philadelphia Record (Dem.) The income tax measure did not commend itself to the judgment of the wiser leaders in the Democratic Congress. It was a weak concession to populism, impairing by necessary modification the symmetry of contemporaneous tariff and internal revenue legis lation. The collection of what remains of the tax will be odlous because of the lack of uniformity in its imposition. It is great ly to be regretted, notwithstanding the crippled condition of the treasury, that the court could not have thrust the whole body of the law out of the statute book. There are many worse things for a nation to get along with than a lean treasury. The taxes that people cannot be called upon to pay at least remain in the pockets of the taxpayers.

Of Course. Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Cleveland always takes a supply of bait when he goes fishing, of course, but the story that he is intemperate is one of those preposterous things which ros self-respecting cuckoo can credit for a moment.

Times Change. Kansas City Journal.

The time was when spitting in the face of a Southern gentleman was an insult which could only be wiped out with blood. It seems a pocket hankerchief is sufficient

SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN THE GREAT CHURCHES.

Night Scenes in St. Peter's-The Sweet and Marvelous Voice of the "Roman Angel" at St. John Lateran's.

New York Tribune. During the week that began Monday morning Rome becomes the Mecca toward which pilgrims flock from all quarters of the world. Not Catholics alone are drawn hither by a spirit of devotion, but thousands of persons from Protestant countries go there to witness the impressive ceremonies that attend the close of the Lenten season and the great festival of Easter. The hotels are crowded with foreigners; the different types of humanity are readily recognizable as they mingle with the darkhaired and dark-skinned Italians in public places, and in the Corso and other streets one hears a confusing mixture of languages. The English tongue strikingly predominates, and one sees interminable brigades of American and British tourists, who have so arranged their continental journey that they can spend that week in Rome when there is most to be seen, when the weather is almost invariably the best of the whole year, and when all Italy is putting on its brilliant hues of spring. When the Holy Week comes in Rome, all nature seems to burst forth from the chains of the dull winter; the sunshine dances merrily over the gloomy old palaces, glistens on the gilt crosses and the stained-glass windows of the legions of churches, illuminates the remotest corners in the narrow streets of Trastevere, banishes the damp, musty smell from all the galleries and crypts, and smiles back at the city from the muddy surface of the Tiper as it hastens toward the sea. The Pincian and the Gianiculum put on once more their glowing robes of green; the Coliseum is affame through all its vaults and crumbling terraces with its thousands of wild flowers; the Castelli Romani, away off across the Campagna, show themselves again through the clear air of the springtime, and the odor of vio-

show themselves again through the clear air of the springtime, and the odor of violets is everywhere in the atmosphere of the city, a constant reminder that there has come once more "la Settimana Santa."

The shops are comparatively deserted. One misses the throngs of idle promenaders in the street. The villas are no longer crowded with carriages. The social galeties have come to a full stop. It is the period when the Romans themselves set aside the routine of their everyday existence and visit the great temples and other places of interest where, ordinarily, only places of interest where, ordinarily, only the strangers in the city are to be seen They decorate their parish churches and chapels, inspect and aid the public institutions of charity, make visitations to their favorite shrines inside and outside the city favorite shrines inside and outside the city walls, attend the solemn ceremonies in the huge cathedrals, and at some hour or other of one of the three days or all climb the Scala Santa ou their knees. The great nobles are seen driving in their gorgeous equipages from one church to another. Crowds of well-dressed people on foot are making the same round, and the poorer people and the peasants from the surround-ing country join in the procession that moves from church to church. The distinctly religious ceremonies begin

on Holy Thursday. Each principal street in the Eternal City has several sacred edi-fices, and the round of the allotted number fices, and the round of the allotted number of churches—seven—is, of course, more easily made there than elsewnere. There are few Romans, however, who fail to include in their list one of the three great basilicas—St. Peter's, Sta. Maria Maggiore and San Giovanni Laterno, all at different ends of town. In each of these enormous temples there is held, in the late afternoons of Wednesday, Holy Thursday and Good Friday, the solemn service of the Tenebrae, or the singing of the Lamentations of Jeremiah. The choirs of these churches, composed entirely of male voices, are famous posed entirely of male voices, are famous throughout the world. A large orchestra accompanies the singers. IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

The services are precisely the same in the three cathedrals, and there is little, if any, superiority in any of the choirs. A sort of tradition, however, exists among the Romans that Holy Thursday is the day to be devoted to St. Peter's. Realizing this, many foreigners are also attracted thither on that day insead of to either of the other churches. The throng is consequently enormous. The huge temple, capable of holding nearly forty thousand people, is crowded from vestibule to reredos. The wide steps approaching the church are jammed with people; and the great piazza in front is massed in its nearest part with promenaders, with thousands of waiting vehicles of every sort as a background. Inside the bascilica the strains of the orchestra and the deep volume of song issuing from the choir in a side chapel float over the heads of the human sea. The lighted candles on the triangle in front of the chapel altar are extinguished one by one at the close of each sorrowful canticle. When throughout the enormous cathedral surges the startling sound that symedral surges the startling sound that symbolizes the fury of the elements and the chaos of the world at the moment of the crucifixion, the last candle is extinguished and the service is finished. Daylight is almost gone. The priests, attendants and choir file out of the chapel and the church. Servants come from the sacristy on either side, bearing tall lighted tapers. They carry these down the long nave, through the dense crowds, lighting on the way huge torches that are placed at intervals about the church. The torches throw their way-

torches that are placed at intervals about the church. The torches throw their waving lights and shadows here and there with wierd effect. Overhead, the lofty roof and dome are deep in darkness. The white faces of the waiting thousands add an intense solemnity to the scene. Presently a way is opened from the sacristy to the altar under the great baldacchino in the upper center of the church. Through this the appropriate psalms, and lighted on their way by the candles carried by surpliced acolytes. The procession halts under the baldacchino, and the canons of St. Peter's, mounting the low steps, proceed to the altar, which is stripped of all its cloths and ornaments. The altar is then washed and anointed, emblematic of the setting of the table for the Last Supper, the priests surrounding the spot, continuing, meanwhile, their chanting of the proper ritual. When this service is concluded the procession leaves the church as it entered. The enormous congregation remains, however, in the dimly-lighted cathedral, waiting for the last ceremony of the day. In a silence that thrillingly accentuates the gloom of the huge mony of the day. In a silence that thrillingly accentuates the gloom of the huge temple, the thousands face toward the space under the main dome, anxiously watching for a signal. It comes at last. High up toward the roof, in a small railed railed to the toward the roof, in a small railed railed to the toward to one of the corner columns of the dome, two lighted torches appear, carried by surpliced men. Presently a priest stands between them, holding aloft in his hands and above his head an object that, seen from below, seems an object that, seen from below, encased in a massive frame of gilt, is rung. The congregation kneels, the object is turned first to one side of the visible to every one among the thousands present, another priest, standing on the distant balcony, reads in Italian a description of the venerated object. It is one of the Christian relics from the treasury of the Vatican. Thus a number of them are exhibited and described, one being announced as a fragment of the True Cross, another as one of the nails that fastened the Savior thereto, still another as a thorn from the crown placed on the head of Christ on Crucifixion day, a part of the veil or robe of the Virgin Mother, the handkerchief of Veron'ca, etc. When the last of the relics has been exhibited, and the light has disappeared from the little balcony in the distance, the great crowd moves out of the church into the piazza and thence scatters to all parts of Rome. thorn from the crown placed on the and thence scatters to all parts of Rome. "THE ROMAN ANGEL."

On Good Friday the greater throngs of Italians and foreigners attend the Tenebra either in Sta. Maria Maggiore or in San Giovanni Laterano. The latter is the larger of the two churches and the most historic Scala Santa. Besides this, it is known that the great Moreschi, "the Angel of Rome," belongs to the choir of San Glovanni's, Hence, thither go all the foreigners and thousands of the Romans, too. In San Giovanni Laterano the Tenebrae service is held in the may church. Many persons go there hours before the ceremony is to begin, that hours before the ceremony is to begin, that they may secure places where not one note of the thrilling and impressive music may escape them. There are thousands of persons in this country who can recall that Good Friday scene, and few Americans ever chanced to spend Holy Week in Rome and missed the Tenebrae in "the Lateran." Down through the high-vaulted nave rolls the billowing ocean of melody. Then there comes a pause that appails the great throng of listeners like a sombre shadow pursuing the sunlight. Again the soft modulation of the orches.rs breaks the silence, and the blending of voices, growing gradually, deep

HOLY WEEK IN ROME | er in volume, until presently there bursts more an impressive wave of silence sweeps over all the church. The last light in the over all the church. The last light in the triangle has been extinguished. Darkness is gathering quickly. There is something of thrilling solemnity in the moment. The vast congregation waits entranced. Then out of the profound and universal calm that has settled upon k, there floats upward a voice that that seems something more than human. It rises gently, slowly, less like a sound than a visible thing moving on noiseless wings. Then it changes to a piteous, pleadwings. Then it changes to a piteous, pleading prayer, each tone carrying a sound like a falling tear drop. Thus it floats through the darkening space. There is an instant's silence. Then once again that exquisite voice bursts into one deep, long, despairing sob that grows fainter and fainter, and ceases like the dying cry of a heart that is broken at last; and as the final note dies away there breaks forth that mad. dies away there breaks forth that mad, flerce tumult that represents the hour of chaos when Christ breathed his last on

About a hundred yards from San Giovanni is the little edifice in which are the thirty-three steps ca'led the Scala Santa. One or two of these stairs are said to have been brought from the palace of Pilate, down which the Saviour passed to his execution. On all days of the year devotees

down which the Saviour passed to his execution. On all days of the year devotees may be seen climbing the stairway on their knees. When Good Friday comes, from early morning until long after the "Ave Maria." the little shrine is crowded with worshippers. It is one of the interesting features of Holy Week to the stranger in Rome. He will find all classes of people kneeling there, and if he chances upon the right hour he may see Queen Margherita herself making her devotions, perhaps, side by side with a decrepit mendicant.

Easter Sunday is a gay and brilliant day in the Eternal City. The decorations in many of the churches are extremely beautiful, and an exceptional musical programme attracts throngs to the great basilicas. The flower markets are brilliant with the mass of flowers sent from all parts of the province. Society resumes immediately its interrupted whirl. Presents are interchanged generally, as at Christmas time in this country. The illuminated Easter egg is conspicuous in all the shops. The streets take on anew their gay appearance, and on Easter afternoon all Rome walks or drives in the Villa Borghese and the Corso. The season of sackcloth and ashes is gone, and the old capital rises smiling and frolicome to live its sunny life for another year. another year.

HAZARDOUS JOURNEY

TWO WHITE MEN AND TWO INDIANS WALK 2,100 MILES IN ALASKA.

The Thermometer 74 Degrees Pelow. Zero and the Canyons Filled with 400 Feet of Snow.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., April 10 .- One of the windiest and most hazardous jour- . nevs ever made in Alaska was accomplished this winter by T. J. Healy and a companion named Hooper, two traders who have stores on the tributaries of the Yukon river. They . left Circle City, which is situated just within the arctic circle, Feb. 22, accompanied by two Indians, who were taken along to carry their baggage. The thermometer was seventy-four degrees below zero and, to form an adequate idea of the fall of snow in that part of the world, it is but necessary to state that Circle City is a canyon about, four hundred feet deep and half a mile in width, which was filled entirely to the level, causing the country

to resemble an undulating plain. The nonarrival of the steamer Arctic from St. Michael's island, at the outlet of the Yukon, caused the supply of provisions to become exhausted before the winter was half over. The captain of the vessel became angered at some trivial occurrence and deliberately abandoned the steamer at Fort Yukon, 1,500 miles from the mines. The summer season was fast coming to a close and before another man could be obtained to take his place the river froze and left the vessel fast in the ice, which jeopardized the lives of over one thousand miners. Early in the winter all hands were

jeopardized the lives of over one thousand miners. Early in the winter all hands were put on limited rations and when the new year dawned there were only nine sacks of flour in all the camps. Several days previous the supply of bacon and beans had been exhausted. However, there was ample coffee and salt on hand, and an abundance of wild game insured the miners against actual starvation though they fully realized that such diet for six months would incapacitate them doing a vigorous summer's work in the mines.

The situation became desperate and they decided to brave the terrors of an arctic winter and travel two thousand one hundred miles to Port Townsend to order supplies as soon as possible for the starving miners. Healy and his companion, accompanied by two Indians, who were each paid \$20 a day, were provided with strong, substantial snow shoes and light packs. They were dressed in heavy arctic furs. Leaving Fort Cudahy, Northwest Territory, Canada, twenty-four miles from the Alaska boundary, the party descended forty miles to the Yukon, thence up Miller creek to Circle City. Leaving Circle City they ascended the Yukon river and crossed several lakes. Traveling was difficult, too, on account of the darkness. The weather was intensely cold and penetrating. In thirty-two days the party traveled \$20 miles, reaching tidewater at Dyer inlet, near Jureau, where they embarked on the steamer Al Ki for Puget Sound.

WEATHER BUREAU FIGURES.

WEATHER BUREAU FIGURES.

Temperature Records Yesterday Morning and Last Night. C. F. R. Wappenhans, local forecast official of the Weather Bureau, furnishes the following observations taken yesterday at

1	the places and hours named:		Pain
п	Bismarck, N. D	7 a. m.	7 p. 1
п	Bismarck, N. D	24	
н	Rapid City, N. D	40	
и	Pierre, S. D	42	
н	Huron, S. D	42	
п	Yankton, S. D	40	
п	St. Vincent, Minn	28	
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ı	St. Paul, Minn	35	1967
и	North Platte, Neb	40	
в	Valentine, Neb	40	2000
	Omaha, Neb	52	Black to
8	Des Moines, la	28	1000
8	Davenport, 1a	40	SASSEY.
п	Keokuk, Ia	48	100
в	Dodge City Kan	52	
н	Dodge City, Kan	56	
и	Kansas City, Mo St. Louis, Mo	52	
п	St. Louis, Mo	50	
в	Quely whalft Mo.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
а	Chicago III	A	
æ	Springfield, Ill	38	
К	Cairo, Ill	48	200
	Marquette, Mich		
8	Grand Haven, Mich	20	
W	Springfield, Ill. Cairo, Ili. Marquette, Mich. Grand Haven, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind.	46	
8	Louisville, Ky	44	
	Indianapolis, Ind. Louisville, Ky. Cincinnati, O. Cleveland, O. Parkersburg, W. Va. Pittsburg, Pa. Buffalo, N. Y. New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Washington, D. C. Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta, Ga. Jacksonville, Fia. Chattanooga, Tenn. Nashville, Tenn.	36	
8	Cievelano, U. Va	44	
В	Dittaburg Pa	38	
2	Puralo N Y	33	
а	New York, N. Y.	41	
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н	Chattanooga, Tenn	40	
8	Nashville, Tenn	54	
9	Chattanooga, Tenn	56	
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Į,	Shreveport, La		S. Harris
	New Orleans, La	61	
۱	Helena, Mont	50	
۱	New Orleans, La. Helena, Mont. Havre, Mont.	00	mark.
U			School Sept
ø	Santa Ke V M		
18	Denver, Col	42	

Forecast for Thursday. WASHINGTON, April 10 .- For Indiana-Increasing cloudiness; warmer; easterly

For Illinois-Showers; warmer in central and northern portions; easterly winds. For Ohio-Increasing cloudiness; warmer in central and northern portions; easterly

Wednesday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Wither. Pre. 7 a. m., 30.14 38 75 N'east. Clear. 0.00 p. m., 30.27 52 40 North. Clear. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 52; minimum temperature, 42. Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation April 10.

Mean ... 47
Departure from normal ... 47
Excess or deficiency since April I. 417
Excess or deficiency since Jan.1. 438
*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHAGE